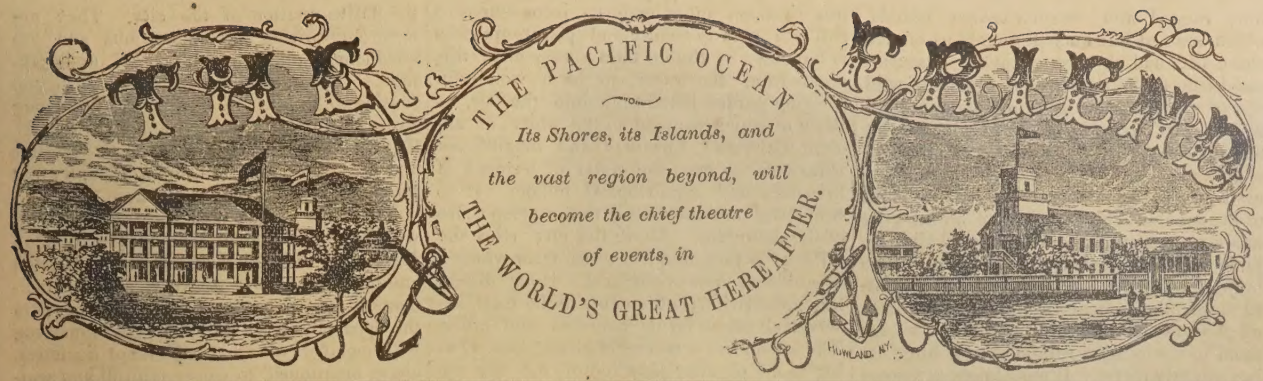
THE PACIFIC OCEAN
Its Shores, its Islands, and
the vast region beyond, will
become the chief theatre
of events, in
THE WORLD'S GREAT HEREAFTER.

New Series, Vol. 31, No. 2. | HONOLULU, JANUARY 1, 1882. | Old Series, Vol. 39.

THE FRIEND,

JANUARY 1. 1882.

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THE NEW YEAR 1882.

With the new year we commence another volume of THE FRIEND—39th old series and 31th, new series. To all who have aided in its support we return our sincere thanks and present our congratulations on the happy commencement of a new year.

We shall continue its gratuitous circulation, as in former years, and hope to receive donations for that purpose. During the past year our "gratuity" in this line of benevolence, has been over $200, but contributions for this purpose would not exceed $50. Will not some one come to our aid, as in the days, when whaling Captains and others contributed so generously to aid in the publication of THE FRIEND?

☞ Persons preserving files of THE FRIEND for binding will be supplied with back volumes and title pages, by application to the editor.

☞ Complete files of THE FRIEND for thirty years, or thirty volumes, unbound for $30.

☞ Anyone wishing for those years, containing "Rambles in the Old World," including sixty letters, from February, 1877, to January, 1882, will be supplied for $5 00 for five years, with title page, unbound. The last letter will appear in February, our next number.

☞ S. C. Gale, Esq., a prominent and enterprising cltizen of Minneapolis, Minnesota, arrived per Zealandia on a visit to the Islands. Mrs. Gale, who accompanies her husband, is the sister of Rev. Dr. Damon. Mr. and Mrs. Gale are the guests of our highly esteemed Chaplain of the Bethel.—*Saturday Press, Dec.* 11, 1881.

☞ The work among the Chinese here and in China, having become so intimate, we shall be glad to receive any communications relating thereto, by Missionaries in China, under whose notice this No. of our paper and the supplement may fall.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL SYSTEM.—The new Postal System goes into operation to-day. We trust that hereafter we are not to be subjected to the annoyance of seeing so many of our letters come, and marked "short paid." We feel under very great obligations to Mr Dougherty, in the San Francisco Post Office, for his great kindness in forwarding "short paid" letters. See rates in another column.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—Among the Chinese arriving here there are some above the "coolie" grade. We have now lying before us, the certificate of Mr. Sin You, signed by the Rev. Ernest Faber of the Rhenish Mission. This man was a "Military Mandarin with the white button rank," Premier Lieutenant, and acted many years as the Admiral's Adjutant. He is willing to perform any kind of honest work, and is skillful in preserving objects of natural history and also of gardening. He is accompanied by his family of four children. We have seen a specimen of his skill in preserving and mounting birds for a Museum. We would be glad to see him employed in fitting up a Museum of Natural History of Island birds. Any additional information may be obtained by applying to the Editor.

"Yale College Runs the Government."

At a late dinner party in Honolulu, this remark was made, and an Amherst graduate, starting up with the instant reply, "How is that?" "Why don't you see Judd and McCully are on the Supreme Bench; Baldwin is Superintendent of Schools; Armstrong, is Attorney General and Minister of the Interior, Alexander at the head of the survey, and Bingham is Superintendent of Micronesians." All we have to say is merely this, if there is ever a mistake in the Governmental affairs of this little Kingdom, the only proper method will to report these Alumni of "Yale" to President Porter and we shall trust to his good sense to apply the necessary remedy.

P. S. Since writing the above we learn that the very last steamer brought two additional Yale Graduates, S. C. Gale Esq, from Minneopolis and W. Foster Esq., from San Francisco, both lawyers. What, does this indicate? Has "Yale" any secret designs on the Islands ef the Pacific?

RAMBLES IN THE OLD WORLD—No. 60.

EASTWARD AND HOMEWARD, NO. 9.

A GLANCE AT CHINA AND THE CHINESE.

"We are ancients of the Earth."
Tennyson.

The day was breaking as we first sighted the rugged coast of southern China. In the radiant East, clouds were glorified by the light and warmth of the coming of the sun. The vast and gloomy shadows of the night wavered, parted and then faded away before the advent of a superior sway. It was a prophetic suggestion and representation, in the natural world, to the inner vision of faith, of that supreme victory which the glorious "Sun of Righteousness." is yet to realize in this mighty Empire, which is just now looming before us, as some new found world, upon the bosom of the sea. God grant that the time may speedily come when the twilight and the night now brooding here shall give place to the clear shining of the perfect day!

It was with more than usual interest that I watched the signs of the approaching land. Though born in the midst of the ocean which beats upon its long line of shore, though its people had become as it were, a part of the population of the land of my birth, still China itself, was to me largely an "unknown country," and had all the strange subtle fascination, which anything of vast proportions but uncertain, mysterious outline is adapted to exert upon the imagination. It was still to me the "far Cathay," the home of countless millions, a strange, isolated, lonely corner of the great earth, preserving in its quaint, peculiar dress a civilization already aged at the birth of all modern history. And then too, though a land of the past, it is preeminently an empire of the future, whose extent and power may yet be the marvel of those who shall come after us. Added to all this interest of a merely temporal nature, are the vast possibilties, aye, certainties of conquest and triumph, which are yet awaiting here the religion of our Divine Redeemer. Such a perspective irradiated by the light of the uplifted cross, is enough to arouse the deepest emotion of the Christian believer.

Swiftly did our steamer cut its way through the restless waters towards the haven which was awaiting us. On either side

were rugged and weather-beaten islands, which seemed like ancient guardians of the coast, who had through countless centuries stood true to their trust, in the midst of wild storms and tempests. and now. though compelled to let us pass, scowled gloomily at us over the sea, as if unwilling to acknowledge the "rights" which the Foreign Powers had gained for us years ago, at the mouth of the cannon. Here and there on the grey misty waters uncouth and awkward Chinese junks rose and sank with the swell. The huge square sails, the high and gaily painted sterns, the ancient air about them recalled pictures of mediæval ships as we see them in the antique vellum cuts of huge folios of early travel. It was almost as if some stray galleys from an ancient Spanish squadron were waiting to offer us news of a great discovery. How wonderfully these trained and practised sailors manage their ungainly craft! The fleet treacherous wind sweeps down in wild gusts, fills the great yellow sails well nigh to bursting, and you almost close your eyes, thinking the swift prow of your steamer will cut relentlessly through these seemingly unwieldy arks thus thrown across its track. But these queer men of the sea have them in their control, and guide these dragon-sails in safety over the waters which are their home. As you have watched them in wonder, the dim land has grown into lofty mountains, rising in bold and precipitous outline from the sea. The shores are here and there dotted with dwellings and now rounding one more point, and passing through a narrow entrance where the neighbouring islands approach nearly to each other, you find yourself facing one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It seems like the work of some great magician; only yesterday the wide, wide sea and the immeasurable arch of the sky. and now this rare and exquisite picture, with a thousand attractive details of form and color disclosed suddenly to the delighted and astonished gaze. *Hong Kong*, or as it is officially styled *Victoria*, is situated on a large island, near the mouth of the Pearl river; about ninety miles from the great city of Canton. It was ceded to the English by the Chinese, by the treaties of 1841 and 1842. It is a place of great commercial importance and its harbor is crowded with vessels of all nationalities.

As we entered the harbor our steamer was surrounded by scores of Chinese boats called *Sampans*, filled with noisy Chinese, male and female, who were anxious to obtain passengers for the shore. We had brought up with us from Singapore hundreds of coolies, who were returning home, and it required a regular fleet of boats to get them on land. At last, after much shouting and screaming from boat-men and boat-women, I was quietly seated in my Sampan the queerest, quaintest boat imaginable and was soon at my hotel, which was situated near the water. It was in no thoughtless way that I spoke of Hong Kong as one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It was indeed a revelation of beauty for which I was scarcely prepared. The city is built for several miles along the shore. and runs back on to the side of the mountain which looms abruptly above the harbor. The precipitous character of the coast at this point renders this necessary, and though in point of fact, this situtiaon must have its inconveniences still the gain in beauty and picturesqueness is immense. Rather than a busy city, this seems from the water, to be a wonderful hanging garden lifted high into the air, as those of which we read as the glory of ancient Babylon. Spacious and magnificent mansions rise from the midst of terraces of luxuriant and semi-tropical foliage. It is wonderful how they cling to the steep sides of the mountain. Above the city rises the "Peak," a thousand feet or so, from which a magnificent view is obtained. Hong Kong, like most British settlements in the East, deserves all praise for its neatness and order. The streets are a marvel of cleanliness. Owing to the peculiar situation of the city the work of horses and beasts of burden is largely done by coolie-carriers, who are to be found in great numbers. The favorite method of conveyance is the 'chair," suspended on long poles which are borne on the shoulders of chinamen. The way in which they scale the steep lanes and roads leading up the hillside is truly surprising. Along the shore are situated the great business houses or Hongs, which are largely in the hands of the English and where some of the most important commercial transactions of the world are carried on. The residences of the wealthy merchants and other foreign settlers are situated on the slopes back of the city, some of them, as we have said above, are of a palatial character. The Government House is one of the most prominent edifices, situated in the midst of an extensive park-like garden and is the home of the Governor of the colony. The gaze is arrested too by the English Cathedral, and other public buildings. It is a city which furnishes endless delight to the new comer. There is something peculiarly pleasant in the way in which city and country seem here to unite. From the busy streets, lead off cool, delightful lanes bordered with private gardens, or shady walks where luxuriant growths of ferns and tropical plants lead you to feel that you are in the heart of some southern forest. One of the especial ornaments of the city is the public garden, kept in the most perfect order and arranged with very great taste. Here the band plays at times to the delight of the citizens and strangers. Not less beautitul are the cemeteries, situated in a picturesque portion of the island, called the "Happy Valley" where a variety of creeds are represented, even in death, the Roman Catholic, the Mohammedan, Parsee, and Protestant. In the latter lie the remains of Gutzlaff one of the saintly and devoted pioneers in Protestant missionary service in China. From the heights above the city may be obtained many very beautiful views sea-ward. Below you lie the terraced greenery of the city, the clustering masts of the shipping, while the blue waters of the bay stretch away, gleaming in the sunlight like a giant mirror. Countless tiny boats dot its surface, and now and then pass stately steamers or vessels under full sail. Beyond may be seen the mountainous shore of the main land. I have dwelt at some length upon the unique beauty of Hong Kong, for it afforded me rare pleasure and delight, and so completely surpassed my anticipations.

There are about 100,000 Chinese on the Island, the larger portion of whom inhabit the native quarter of the city. They are most enterprising and industrious and are advancing rapidly in commercial undertakings. The queer jargon called "Pigeon (business) English" is heard here in Hong Kong in all its absurdly amusing details. The streets of the native quarter are broader and better kept than in Canton, though great improvement might be made here.

There are various missionary societies at work here, the Basle Mission, the London Missionary Society, the Rhenish Mission and others. Among the very pleasant incidents in my all too brief visit in China, was the opportuniby which I had here of meeting with members of the two German Societies, above mentioned, to whose faithful and zealous labors among the Chinese, we on these islands owe such a very large debt of gratitude. * It was worth coming to China, to see that veteran Missionary, Mr. Lechler, whose name is now so pleasantly familiar to many of us. For many long years he has labored here, mainly among the *Hakkas*, the same people who form the majority of the Chinese laboring class in the Hawaiian Islands. In the early years of his efforts here he made his way into the interior, often exposed to danger from persecution. For a long time he wore the Chinese costume, in order to win his way as much as possible among the people. His home is in Hong Kong, and here, from both himself and his

* Amongst the Missionaries who arrived in China in 1847 were the first two brethren of the Basle Missionary Society, Hamberg and Lechler; and the first Missionary of the Presbyterian Church in England, the Rev. William Burns. Each of these brethren strenuously endeavored to get into the interior away from the vicinity of the Treaty ports, that they might evangelize the people. For this purpose they all assumed the Chinese dress; and the two light haired ones dyed their hair to the requisite color of the Chinese in order to secure greater freedom in their work. Now what was the experience of these three men; three of the most devoted labourers who ever entered China? Right opposite Hong-Kong lies the great province of Kwantung or Canton. The Eastern region of this province is occupied by a people called Hoklos from their peculiar dialect. The Western part is occupied by a people of an entirely different dialect, the dialect spoken by the people of Canton City. The middle of thep rovince is occupied by the Hakkas who reach up through the center of the province. Mr. Hamberg crossed over into the Hakka country. His experience was rather peculiar. He was not persecuted by the authorities; there was no need for it. The country was a peculiarly lawless one at that time; and bands of robbers were continually prowling about to seek from such unprotected people as they met, the means of their livelihood, or to carry them off as prisoners in the hope of getting a ransom. Mr. Hamberg was compelled to retire to Hong-Kong. There he founded a flourishing Hakka Mission. In 1853 he thought he had secured a more favorable locality in the interior, about fifteen hours distant from the coast, opposite Hong-Kong. There he attemptei to settle down with his wife; but he had again to retire. So frequent were the attempts made for the purpose of carrying off Mr. and Mrs. Hamberg that they preyed upon his health, and it gave way. They had to retire again to Hong-Kong, and in 1854 Mr. Hamberg died there.

Hr. Lechler's experience was different. He proceeded to the East of the province, that is to the Hoklo-speaking conntry. But whilst he was well treated by the people, he was pursued from place to place by the authorities. He attempted to settle in no less than six difierent places; but as many times he found the authorities were after him, issuing proclamations which forbade the inhabitants to receive the foreign intruder; and as many times Mr. Lechler had to resume the pilgrim's staff. After having been there for five years, and having been driven out for the sixth time, not without having been able to make some converts around him, one of whom is at this moment a very respected elder in the English Presbyterian Church mission, Mr. Lechler found the region was not open, and he retired to Hong-Kong in 1853.

What has been the result in those regions I have just been speaking about? Not that the work is unaccompanied with persecution, even to the death; for we have had a recent manifestation of that so lately as two or three months ago; nor that persecution in lesser forms is not very prevalent; but just this. that the removal of these legal hindrances has permitted three of the great Missionary Societies to occupy that Hakka region with its millions in the center of the province of Canton. The Basle Missionary Society in one part; the London Missionary Society in the South of the Hakka-speaking district; and the Missionaries of the English Presbyterian Church in the Eastern part, occupy that country at the present time. The aggregate of their Hakka-speaking converts, of whom three-fourths belong to the Basle Missionary Society, will be no less than 1800communicants.—*Extract from Conference on Foreign Missions, Mildmay*, 1878.

kind wife I received a cordial welcome which I shall not soon forget. Near the Mission House is a large Church, where I saw a large and attentive congregation of Chinese converts assembled on the Sunday I spent in Hong Kong. The singing of some of the old "chorals" which I had so recently heard in the German Fatherland, especially touched me. One of the Chinese Christians in the name of the Church sent cordial greetings to their brethren on our Islands.

CANTON.

This large and populous city is one of the most interesting points to visit, in all the great Empire of China. It is easily reached by steamer from Hong Kong, and affords the stranger, whose time is limited, a remarkable opportunity of seeing many and characteristic phases of Chinese life and civilization. Even the exceedingly brief period which my programme of travel allowed me to allot to Southern China, gave me something of an insight into that strange and peculiar national life which has until recently been almost unknown to the outer world. The excursion up Pearl River to this large metropolis is delightful. The steamers which ply daily between the two cities are immense river boats of American build, fitted up in the most comfortable and elegant manner. The breakfast and lunch which are served during the day, are bountiful and of the finest quality. Were it not for the peculiar character of the shores which are to be seen on either hand, the traveller might easily be led to believe that he was steaming over the waters of one of our great American rivers. From the spacious and well-shaded deck of his steamer he looks off, however, on the rice-fields of China, and not upon the green banks bordering the Hudson. It is a view nevertheless, possessing a picturesque beauty of its own. Before him lies the broad surface of the river gleaming in the sunshine. This is bounded by low lying lands, which seem to be, as it were, a part of the river itself. Vast spreading fields of rice, of a tender delicate green, rise and fall in billowy grace as the wind sweeps over them. Through them run long serpentine canals, like arms of the river, intersecting the country far and near, and furnishing outlet from, and inlet to, the inner country. Here and there a great brown sail rises like the wing of some huge water-fowl from these verdant rippling fields. Involuntarily my thoughts ran back to pleasant vacation days, spent with the Wendish peasantry in the heart of old Prussia, "poling" my way over just such "liquid ways" as these, and yet how far apart these places seemed, as if in different worlds! Far away on the horizon were the dim outlines of hills, partly veiled by the blue, misty haze of the noon-time, suggesting still higher lands beyond. Now and then from more elevated points on the shore arose quaint and singularly picturesque pagodas, producing a striking and most agreeable effect in the otherwise somewhat monotonous landscape. They seemed to be of great antiquity and looked down upon us in patriarchal dignity. From one of them, by some odd trick of nature, a tree had grown and high up in the air, hung out its leafage as a banner against the sky. Along the shores there were few houses or habitations to be seen. Before reaching Canton we passed some forts guarding the river. Once we stopped to leave some of our Chinese passengers, intrusting them to boats which pushed off from the land. In sharp contrast with the awkward old-fashioned river-craft, appeared a trim Chinese Gunboat which steamed past us down the river with the dragon flag floating above it. So pleasant was the day, and so comfortable our surroundings that we would willingly have been longer on the water. Early in the afternoon the great city was reached, and we found ourselves in the midst of a perfect flotilla of river boats, which so filled the water that it was far from easy to tell where the water ended and the land began. It would be difficult to conceive of two cities more different in external appearance than Hong Kong and Canton; the former clings to the side of a mountain, and seems as if suspended in mid air, while the latter lies on a level plain, along the river, and presents a far from interesting appearance to the new comer. It is not easy to describe this city, so that those who have never seen it will form any just idea of it. It is essentially different from the cities of other parts of the world. Its streets are mere lanes or covered thoroughfares. A large number of its inhabitants have no home on the land but form a floating adjunct on the waters of the river. The heat was terrible during the few July days I spent in China. It seemed to me almost as oppressive as that which I had shortly before experienced in India. So that I was very glad to get away as soon as possible to my hotel, a queer sort of a place, on the bank of the river, where I could be shielded from the fierce glare of the sun. At last from the verandah, overhanging the river, I could at leisure, survey the scene before me. Here, truly, was *China*. It seemed as if there was scarcely room on river or shore for all the people, and that bye and bye this inventive people would discover some method of existing in the air. The broad surface of the river was fairly alive with boats, darting in all directions, and largely under the care of strong muscular looking women. These "river people" are one of the most characteristic features of Canton. They are numbered by thousands. Their home from infancy to old age is upon these boats. They form as it were a city in itself. The men find work during the day upon the land, returning at night to their floating homes. How they manage to exist, it is difficult to see, but they appear to increase and flourish in their odd, contracted abodes. They are despised by the dwellers on the land, who regard themselves as vastly their superiors; yet no class of people in China interested me so much as these almost amphibious "Tanka" people, as they are called. At night when a thousand twinkling lamps are lit on the boats and along the shore, the effect produced is very pleasing. Though less beautiful, there is a certain similarity between this scene and that which the Grand Canal at Venice presents in the evening.

To venture out into Canton, without a guide, would be, for a stranger, a hopeless task. This vast city is one labyrinth of lanes, bordered by houses and shops, running in every direction, and any new-comer alone, would soon lose his way here. The best way is to procure a "chair" and coolies and a guide, and then he will have a fine opportunity of viewing the strange sights and scenes of this "new world" at his ease. The population of Canton has been set as high as one million, and this seems probable when one has for a short time watched the busy crowds hurrying through the streets in an endless stream. So narrow are the thoroughfares that one seems to be passing for hours through the interior of some mammoth establishment, where in endless succession wares of all varieties are exposed for sale, and where the manufacturers and producers of the same may be seen at their work. Many of the streets form long arcades, covered, and but dimly lighted. The tempered and mellow light, the brilliant gold and vermilion signs, with their quaint Chinese lettering, the color and variety of goods offered for sale, and the odd faces and costumes of the buyers and sellers, all combine to form a picture at once strange and pleasing. For hours I journeyed through the city, stopping, now to enter some shop, or visit a temple, or inspect some public building. Here were shops where the most beautiful silks and crapes and embroidered goods, vases, countless articles, bearing the quaint finish of Chinese art, fans, carven boxes, artificial flowers, etc etc, were offered for sale. Then came furniture establishments, where handsome chairs and sofas, of rich woods and variegated marbles were being manufactured. Now passed a marriage or funeral procession and we had to hurry away to let them pass. Sometimes the air was freighted with incense coming from a neighbouring temple or ancestral shrine. A thousand little incidents of "interior" life were disclosed, for every thing seemed opened to the eye of the passer by. There were shouting and calling, laughing and scolding. What a singular Chinese Babel! My guide constantly commanded my admiration, he seemed to hold the "Ariadne thread" of this labyrinth and never went astray. He appeared to know just what I wanted to see and led me to it, without losing a moment's time. I have tried "guides" in a good many cities of the world, but this one of Canton bears off the palm. There are a large number of temples in this city, though the people are not I should judge very religious. Here you may see reminders of the three great religions or religious systems of China, Taoism, Confucianism, Buddhism. One of the most interesting places we visited was the great *Honam* Temple, founded in 1600, where there are about one hundred and fifty priests. The grounds are extensive, and I enjoyed especially the garden, where some fine specimens of Chinese horticultural art are to be seen. In this same garden the dead bodies of the Priests are cremated and their ashes preserved. The great temple seemed quite deseted when we visited it and the huge gilt figures of Buddha were certainly oblivious to our presence. There was a singular peaceful calm about the place and the only sound I heard was the rustling of the leaves in the old trees. It was a pleasant change from the crowded, noisy life of the streets. There is another singular Buddhist temple in the heart of the city, known

as the "Temple of 500 Genii." Here are five hundred images of Buddha representing him in all imaginable dignified and undignified attitudes. But the strangest place of all in the city is the 'City Temple" or Temple of Horrors—than which nothing could be more horrible. Here are always great crowds of the superstitious and curious to be seen. The Ten Punishments of the wicked in Hell are here represented in painting and carving, on either side of an open court.—and are fearful and realistic enough to delight the most Dantean imagination. At the shrine of this temple I noticed a Chinese lady worshiping, elegantly dressed, and attended by a train of servants. The "Confucian Temple" where "an image of Confucius and tablets of his most distinguished disciples and commentators" may be seen, cannot fail to strike the visitor,—Most of the temples are gaudily ornamented with paintings and carvings and ornaments in porcelain. Though there is much to interest the sight-seer in these various temples, still the Christian cannot fail to be perpetually pained by the exhibitions here made of gross idolatry and blind superstition. How far, removed all this seems from the pure simplicity of the religion of Christ! May the day soon come when the Saviour of mankind shall be acknowledged here as Lord. It was exceedingly pleasant now and then in our rapid journey through the city to notice here and there little Protestant Christian chapels. They seemed to greet us with a welcome of peace. Hastening through the city we came to the great "Examination Hall" which lies a little away from the busy whirl. I find a notice of this in the excellent little handbook of my friend Dr. Kerr, which I will insert." "Here the triennial examinations of candidates are held for the Kii Yan or second literary degree. There are 9,537 stalls, and in the rear of the stalls are rooms for about 3,000 officials, copyists, police and servants The candidates are put in the stalls with only pen, ink and paper, and all write essays on texts from the classics. One day and night are allowed for writing. There are three sessions, with an interval of three days between. At the time of this examination many thousands of strangers are in the city. Large sums of money are staked on the issue of the examinations. Here are the names of some of the "Halls." "Hall of Perfect Honesty, where essays are handed in;" "Hall of Restraint, where title pages of the essays are sealed up;" "Hall of Auspicious Stars, where essays are examined." This vast examination system is one of the most remarkable features in the curious civilization of the Chinese.

While speaking of names, I might mention those of some of the streets of this peculiar city. Though just what connection there is between the place and name it would be difficult to tell. Here are a few, "Great Peace Street," "Sreet of Benevolence and Love," "Ascending Dragon Street" "Avenue of a Thousand Beattitudes," "Street of one thousand Grand-sons!" We just glanced into one of the prisons, a sad, gloomy place. In one close, disagreeable room, a company of poor, weary looking fellows were crowded together. They all wore the "Cangue" a large square of wood about their necks, which when long worn must become the most cruel torture. And yet notwithstanding their miserable condition, they looked up smilingly at us, and held out ther hands for money. One of the most agreeable incidents in this busy day of sight-seeing was our lunch at the "Five Story Pagoda," an ancient and picturesque structure, erected on a slight elevation above the city. Here my ever thoughtful guide had an excellent repast prepared for me. Several students dropped in for a cup of tea, about the same time, pleasant looking young men, dressed in white, and we bowed, smiled and gesticulated to one another, and became very good friends, without exchanging a word. From this point a very charming view is obtained. The city itself is directly at our feet The most prominent object is the splendid great granite Cathedral, which the French Roman Catholics are now completing here. One or two pagodas are visible. Towards the East may be seen the White Cloud Hills, which I regretted much I had not time to visit. Without the walls, and scattered in every direction were numerous tombs. Some of them being made with much care. We returned to the city once more through the Tartar quarter. On our way we passed a lofty Pagoda, and visited a small Government school, where English is taught. The master was absent, but I was most politely received by a Chinese assistant and one or two of the boys read a little for me. and I was especially struck by their excellent pronunciation. I feel that I am hurrying through this letter very much as I did through the great city of Canton. As I could have enjoyed a longer stay there, so now I could wish that I might have more time to tell you of what I saw in even this brief visit. But as then, so now, other duties are calling me, and I must ask you to take these hasty words, hoping that some time you may see the city for yourself.

But I cannot close, without referring to the great pleasure I had in meeting a number of Missionaries of the American Presbyterian Board, who are now laboring here. The Rev. Dr. Happer is the veteran leader of this Mission, having been many years at his post of duty and usefulness. It was a great privilege to meet with him and his charming family, and to converse with them in reference to Mission work in China, and especially in Canton. As I have said above, of the Rhenish and Basle Missions, so I would say of this, that we, here in the islands, are to-day, reaping the fruits of its efficient and noble labors. May God's richest and best blessing rest upon them all! In Canton like wise, I had the privilege of becoming acquainted with Dr. and Mrs. Kerr of the same Mission. The Doctor is at the head of a noble Medical Mission, which is one of the most beneficent institutions in China. One evening at Dr. Happer's house, I met a company of Missionary ladies and gentlemen, who in point of culture and refinement, would compare favorably with the best social circles in Europe or America.

From Canton I went down to *Macao*, a Portuguese settlement on the sea coast. It was difficult to realize that I was in China, so different was the whole character of the place from that of Canton. It seemed like a bit of southern Europe,—ladies with mantillas, and sisters of Charity glided about the streets. Priests and churches and bells recalled the Italian towns I had so recently left. The great charm of the place consisted however, in the memories, connected with it of the poet Camoens who lived here for some time and wrote here a portion of his famous epic poem, "The Lusiad." The beautiful, tropical garden, where he loved to wander and the grotto where he wrote, are still shown. Macao is a sleepy, dull Portuguese settlement, which derives an infamous support and revenue from the licenses here sold to Gambling Houses, which are largely patronized by the Chinese. There is a singular picturesque beauty about the quiet place. At least it struck me so the evening I spent there, watching successively the sun setting in the rose-tinted west, the twilight gathering over the old-fashioned roofs of the houses and battlements of the town, and the moonlight silvering the shore and sea, while bells chimed out the hours and the waves broke softly on the sands. Then I came back to Hong Kong for another brief but pleasant visit, and a cheering walk and talk with dear Herr Lechler, still so fresh and sweet in my memory that it seems as something of yesterday—and I was once more on my homeward way. How the lights danced and gleamed like fire-flies in a thicket along the shore, and high up towards the "Peak" as I watched Hong Kong from my steamer, the night I left, wondering if I should ever see it again. But for you and me one thing is certain, we have not to cross the sea to find "*China*," for we have it in our midst—and the same work is given us to-day here to do as is given those faithful servants of Christ in the land we have just been visiting. As they have labored and are still laboring so let us work, looking up to the same Lord and Saviour for strength and guidance.

FRANK WILLIAMS DAMON.

Honolulu, Dec. 28, 1881.

CHINESE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—While Legislature of N. S. W. is imposing a capitation tax of £10, on the entrance of a Chinaman into that colony, we are glad to learn that christians there are moving in the matter of the evangelization of those now there. We copy the following from the Record of of the late proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly of N. S. W., held in Sydney last October:

"After some discussion the Rev. Dr Steel proposad the following motion, which was carried:—'That the committee be authorized to secure a European Missionary to proceed to China and acquire a knowledge of the Canton dialect, in order to labour among the Chinese resident in this colony. That the special missionary work entrusted to the Committee, with its increased expenditure and responsibilities, be earnestly commended to the increased liberality and intercessory prayers of the congregations and Sabbath Schools of the Church.'"

This is a step in the right direction.

BY AUTHORITY.

POSTAL NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER JANUARY 1st, A. D. 1882, THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM WILL BE A MEMBER OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

THE FOLLOWING WILL BE THE RATES OF POSTAGE CHARGES:

DESTINATION.	LETTERS ½ oz.	POSTAL CARDS, Each.	REGISTRY FEE.	PAPERS. Each, 2 oz.	BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER. Limit of Each Rate.	BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER. Postage Each Rate.	SAMPLES. Limit of Each Rate.	SAMPLES. Postage Each Rate.
United States of America, Dominion of Canada and Mexico	5 Cents	2 Cents	10 Cents	2 Cents	2 oz.	2 Cents	2 oz.	2 Cents
Japan, Ports in China having U. P. U. Offices, Straits Settlements and Manilla*	10 Cents	2 Cents	10 Cents	2 Cents	2 oz.	2 Cents	2 oz.	2 Cents
Great Britain, France, Germany and all other U. P. U. Countries and Colonies†	10 Cents	3 Cents	10 Cents	3 Cents	2 oz.	3 Cents	2 oz.	3 Cents

Where a Receipt for Registered Matter is given 5 cents extra is charged to the Registration Fee.

Approved:

H. A. P. CARTER,
Minister of the Interior.

JNO. M. KAPENA,
Post Master General.

*With a minimum of 5 cents for Books and Printed Matter, and 2 cents for Samples, 4 cents for Samples.

†With a minimum of 6 cent for Books and Printed Matter, and de3 tf

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU, S. I.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 5—Am bgtne W G Irwin, Turner, S F via Kahului
8—Br bk Sir Lancelot, Shortland, 131 dys fr Glasgow
9—Am bk Alden Bessie, Noyes, from Astoria, bound for Hongkong
13—Hawn bk Kalakaua, Jenks, from San Francisco
14—Am schr Anna, McCulloch from San Francisco
19—P M S S City of Sydney, Dearborn, from Sydney and Auckland
21—Am bgtne, Eureka, Emerson, from S F
21—Gr stmr Anjer Head, Roper, from S F
23—Am schr Staghound, Hansen, fm San Francisco
24—Am bktne Ella, Brown, from San Francisco
24—Am bktne Ella, Brown, from San Francisco
25—Am bk Martha Rideout, Wickberg, fm Pt Blakely
27—R M S S Zealandia, Chevalier, from S F

DEPARTURES.

Dec 3—Am bktne W H Dimond, Houdlett, for S F
9—Am bktne Discovery, Perriman, for S F
10—Bk Alden Besse, Noyes, for Hong Kong
11—Am schr Eva, Paul, for Humboldt
12—Am bk Caibarian, Hopkins, for San Francisco
14—Am brig W H Meyer, Howe, for San Francisco
19—P M S S City of Sydney, Dearborn, for S F
20—Am bktne J A Falkinburg, Seivert, for S F
26—Am bgtne W G Irwin, Turner, for San Francisco
27—R M S S Zealandia, Chevalier, for Australia
29 Am bk C O Whitmore, Shillaber, Departure Bay

MEMORANDA.

Report of the Sir Lancelot, Shortland, Master—Sailed from the Clyde, July 30th, had fresh SW wind first part of the passage, sighted Madeira 16th August, had light NE trades to 11° North lat, then fresh SW monsoon, crossed the equator 29° west lon. 38 days out, then had baffling SE trades to 22° south lat, from thence to Cape Horn had fresh WNW winds, sighted Cape Horn, Oct 11th, 72 days out, on the 13th fell in with heavy NW and WNW gales up to the 27th Oct, then had strong westerly winds, got the SE trades, 22° S lat had moderate light SE trades, crossed the equator 124° west, 117 days out, got NE trades 11° north lat, had fresh breezes to port, sighted the Island of Hawaii 4 pm on 7th Dec, and reached port on 8th Dec, after a passage of 130 days. In the last part of the passage from Cape Horn the ship averaged 8 knots an hour for 42 days. On the 24th Oct the ship was under lower main-top sail, mizen staysail, main topmast staysail, tremendous heavy seas—ship took on board a heavy sea and washed Alex Saunders overboard, the weather being so very bad that no boat could be lowred to attempt to rescue him.

Report of bk Kalakaua, Jenks, Master—Sailed from San Francisco, Nov 21; first eleven days had very light N to NW winds. Took the NE trades in lat 24°, lon 135° and have continued with us, moderate with rain showers, to port. Dec 13th at 6 a m sighted Maui and arrived off Diamond Head 5 p m same date. Took pilot on board at 5.20 and dropped anchor at 6 p m; pilot going on shore. Shortly after departure of the pilot found vessel was drifting and on heaving lead found that we had been left in 40 fathoms water. It took us until midnight to recover chain and make sail again. Arrived in port on the 14th inst, 22 days passage.

Report of P M S S City of Sydney, Dearborn, Commander—Left Sydney, Dec 1st, at 3.45 p m. Arrived at Honolulu, Dec 19th at 7.30 a m, with 9 steerage passengers and 22 tons of cargo, including 2 bxs treasure, value $47,000.

Report of R M S Zealandia, Chevalier Commander. Sailed from San Francisco December 20, at 2.45 P.M. discharged pilot. First two days experienced fine weather then strong southerly gale with heavy head sea, this weather lasted during the 22d and 23d insts., and in consequence was compelled to reduce engine to half speed during twelve hours. Received Honolulu pilot on board December 27th at 3.35 P. M.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the FIRST of JANUARY, 1882, there will be exhibited on the extreme Southwest Point of the Island of Molokai (known as Lae o ka Laau) a fixed white Fresnel Light of the Fourth order, showing from all points of the Compass.

The Light is 50 feet above sea level, and is visible from a vessels' deck in clear weather a distance of 11 miles. The Tower is painted White; the Lantern Red.

Latitude 21° 6 N. Longitude 157° 18 W. (from Greenwich.)

The following are the Magnetic bearings (variation 9° 20 E.,) extreme point of land being taken:

South Point of Oahu, N 81° W
East Point of Oahu, N 66° W
Mokapu, NE Oahu, N 56° W
NW Point of Molokai, N 8 E
Lahaina Light, S 78° E
NE Point Lanai, S 72° E
SW Point Lanai, S 43° E

Mariners are especially cautioned against confounding this with the N W Point of Molokai bearing as above, distant 9 miles.

December, 3rd, 1881

PASSENGERS.

For San Francisco, per City of Sydney, Dec 19—Rt Rev Bishop Willis, M S Grimbaum and wife, Hon H A P Carter, Capt Hubbard, A McWayne and wife, H J Agnew, H Mackay, W Hesse, jr, Mrs Morgan, Mrs Gihon, A W Bush, Mr Hecht, S L Coan and wife, W Messer, J Hirving, J T White and wife, A Singer, H G Jarman, T Buchanan, E Broad, W D Phillips, T Spearman, W J Peters and wife, J Wilson, J Ashworth, J Burgess, J Conner, M P Donnell, J Brown, A Brownson, H Muller, L Christaino J Wilcox, and 7 Chinese.

For San Francisco, per J A Falkinburg, Dec 20—Mrs J Wood and daughter, Mrs W Turner, A McKay.

From Sydney and Auckland, per City of Sydney, Dec 19—Mr and Mrs Huine, Mr and Mrs J Wolter, James O'Neil, Wm Blair, Miss R Rohlk.

From San Francisco per Anjer Head, Dec. 22,—Mr. Luker and 46 Chinamen; 556 in transit for Hong Kong.

From San Francisco, per Eureka, Dec 21—E Albaugh, R W Putnam, Robt Olurs, L Hager.

For Fanning's Island, per Jenny Walker, Dec 21—Mr and Mrs J Bicknell and son, G B Gregg, 3 Manahikis and 1 Chinaman.

For San Francisco, per W H Dimond, Dec 3 Mr & Mrs Dillon, H M Freek and wife, Geo Agnew, T D Morris, G H Kelts, R Simmott, O W Brown, G Moreno, C Walsh.

For San Francisco, per Caibarian, Dec 12—J Charlton.

For San Francisco, per W H Meyer, Dec 14—John Knox.

From San Francisco, per Anna, Dec 14—F N Wilts. John Pearcy.

From San Francisco, per Kalakaua, Dec 14—Mrs J W Robertson, Mrs Horatio Bailey and child, Col Paul Norris, J E Ferrea, J T Brady, Byron Deming, N A Boyle, For San Francisco, per W G Irwin, Dec 26—F E Tirrell, J T Brady, G L Wolf, C M Welsh, 1 consul's man.

For Australia, per Zealandia, Dec 27—J Evans, F W Late, W Much, Wong Heong See.

From San Francisco per Zealandia, December 27—Mrs J M Oat, jr. Miss King, Miss E Kirk, Miss Judd, Miss Styan, Miss A Halstead, A Parmenter, G P Castle and wife, Dr Tisdale, Mrs Macfie, E M McInerny, R R Hind and wife, J C Gale and wife, W M Greenwood, Wm Foster, J Brown and wife, Mr Koehlan and wife, Mr Ginbert, Rev A Simpson and wife, Mrs J W Thompson, Dr L S Thompson, E P Adams, F H Phelphs, A Nathan, Capt K de Pietrowski, Mrs Lewis, Miss Brodie, E A Phillips, M H Hyman, J C Glade, J T Wells, E Ward, Miss J Phillips, W Charles, H Erisch, N Ashby wife and child, B F Ashby, J C Jenkins H Silva, W R Johnson, J M Rosa, T McNulty, Larson, Thompson, Scott, Horine, Hubbard, Slumpy, and 13 Chinese. 114 passengers in transit for the Colonies.

MARRIED.

EDWARDS—MACHADO—At Palama, Nov. 29, by Rev. H. H. Parker, JOHN C. EDWARDS to Mrs. JULIA MACHADO.

SILVA—DAZAVIDO—In Honolulu, Nov. 30, by Rev. H. H. Parker, JOHN SILVA to VICTORINA DAZAVIDO.

COWAN—MOFFITT—At Kohala, Hawaii, on the 4th ult., by the Rev. Theodore Lanter, Mr. JAMES COWAN, of Kipahulu, to Miss MARY MOFFIT, of Honolulu.

AHANA—CHIN.—Married, in Honolulu, Dec. 5th, by the Rev. S. C. Damon, THADDEUS AHANA and KAN SHIN CHIN, both of Honolulu.

DEATHS.

CUMMINS.—At Waimanalo, Oahu, December 7th, after a long and lingering illness, KAIMILANI, youngest daughter of Hon. John A. Cummins, aged 16 years.

MAXWELL—At Portland, Oregon, Dec. 3rd, 1881, of cancer of the stomach, GEORGE W. MAXWELL, aged 39 years, a native of Honolulu; leaving a widow and one child to mourn their loss. Deceased was the eldest son of the late Wm. E. Maxwell, of this city (familiarly known as "Tim"), and brother of Wm. J. Maxwell, printer. George was noted for energy and industry, and an amiable disposition. His funeral was largely attended by the Firemen of Portland, he having filled the position of First-Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department of that city.

E. CHING SING—On Friday, 30th inst., at his residence 24 Nuuanu Street, Honolulu, Mr. E. CHING SING.

"Home for the Homeless" again.

"Probably every one of the 75,000 Chinamen in California is a married man but has left his wife at home. It is clear to me, that they would not hesitate to bring them, firstly, if they could afford it secondly, if they felt secure of property and liberty."—*Southern Workman* August 1881.

Thus wrote our Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. Armstrong, after leaving China, and on his arrival at Singapore, under date of May 10th. Now the Chinaman is secure of property and liberty on the Hawaiian Islands, but he is not able, in many instances, to bring his wife hither. What we advocate is that the Board of Immigration shall adopt more wise judicious plans for bringing hither the wives of the thousands of Chinamen, residing on these islands. We believe it to be a feasible and common sense method of improving the population of this kingdom.

Hawaiian Board and Chinese Work.

One of our correspondents, who contributes largely to mission work, thus writes us; "The Hawaiian Board must arouse to this Chinese work. It is squarely upon us and somebody must take it up. If not, somebody else will."

The incoming of Chinese, Portuguese, Micronesians, Norwegians and other nationalities, calls for increased activity on the part of our Missionary Board, but individual christians should remember that the Board and the Churches are made up of individual christians. It is for individuals to act, labor, contribute, pray, then will the Board and Churches become efficient and aggressive. Never was there a season in the history of our island community when there was more encouragement to labor. The opening of the new year is a good opportunity for awakened zeal and renewed activity.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Chinese, their Education Philosophy and Letters, by W. A. P. Martin, LL. D., President of the Tung Wen College, Peking. Harper and Brothers. N. Y., 1881.

The Religions of China, by James Legge, Professor of the Chinese Language, Oxford, England, C. Scribner's Sons, New York, 1881.

The number of new publications relating to China, which are now issuing from the press in England and America, are note-worthy events in the universal literature of the passing age. If any one will glance over Trubner's Month y Literary Record, he will learn that new books relating to China are continually making their appearance. His Catalogue of Oriental and Linguistic Publications, now lies on our table, and we notice six written by the Rev. Dr. Edkins, a Scotish Missionary resident in Peking. Several, each by Dr. Legge, Chalmers, Douglass Giles and others. That nation, nunerto so closely sealed up, is now coming forth to assume a marked position, not only in the political and commercial world, but also in hee literary world.

We have perused with deep interest and profit the two works standing at the head of this article, and most cordially commend them to the readers of the FRIEND. Dr. Legge enjoys a world-wide reputation as a Scholar and Missionary, but now is Professor at Oxford, England, and we esteem it among the privileges of our late visit to England and America, that we were permitted to meet him at Oxford; and Dr. S. Wells Williams, in New Haven Ct.

The Volume by Dr. Martin, contains a choice collection of essays and reviews, which have appeared during late years in *North American Review, New Englander*, and other publications. Some of the articles are written with great care, and evince a rare scholarship and literary taste. If any one desires to cultivate an acquaintance with Chinese literature, scholarship and history, we commend to their careful perusal the writings of Legge, Edkins, Martin, Douglass, Williams and others.

Christmas Tree at the Chinese Church.

Yesterday evening Young China had a gala at the pretty new church on Fort Street. Prof. Frank W. Damon assisted by Miss Payson, and many kind Christian ladies, devised and constructed an elaborate Christmas tree. It presented a pyramidal mass of foliage, interspersed with stars, fruits, flowers, and bonbons; and with numerous wax lights was brilliantly illuminated. It was the wonder and delight of about sixty little Celestials assembled there, and for whose entertainment and instruction it was devised. And besides there were tables spread out with toys, bonbons, and Chinese oranges for good luck, with the name attached to a ticket surmounting a lot of gifts. Upon the walls were inscriptions in Chinese and English—"Glory to God in the Highest;" "On Earth, Peace and Goodwill to Men." There was a large and interested company of foreign ladies and gentlemen present, besides the Chinese parents and friends; and the occasion was most interesting and impressive—impressive to any thoughtful mind, to observe the culture and Christian spirit of the Western civilization, thus planning and laboring with all the zeal of true love to harmonize in the spirit of the brotherhood of Christ with the multitudinous Eastern civilization. This is the true way. Not with treaties and guns, or guns and treaties—but with child-like love, taken hold of the children; and by such acts as this Christmas tree, eradicating race prejudice out of their hearts.

There was song and prayer, and the children repeated the Lord's Prayer, and recited the story of the Birth of Christ, as related in the Gospel in the English and Chinese languages. Among the company that had assembled to witness this interesting occasion, H. R. H. Princess Liliuokalani, Honorables Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. H. A. P. Carter, His Honor Chief Justice Judd, Rev. Drs. Damon and Hyde, Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Cruzan.—*P. C. Advertiser, Dec.* 24.

Sailors' Home.

The yearly meeting of the Sailors' Home Society was held at the Home on Wednesday last, the 21st inst., at 11 A.M., S. N. Castle, President, in the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. S. C. Damon. After reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the Treasurer read the following report, covering a space of two years:

THE SAILORS' HOME IN ACCOUNT WITH CHAS. R. BISHOP, TREASURER.

CREDIT:

1879—Dec 31—By balance as per ac't ren'd		$85.82
1880—Dec 15—By 1 month's rent of Cellar.		10.00
1881—Dec 15—By 12 month's rent of Office		100.00
1881—Dec 21—By balance		38.14
		$233.96

DEBTOR:

1880—Jan 2—To paid E. Dunscombe's bill.		$ 44 50
" " — " " J. H. Black's bill		2.00
" " — " " G. Segelken & Co bill		1.00
" " — " " Lewers & Dickson's "		1.56
" Dec 21— " " " " "		5.05
1881—" " " " E. Dunscombe's	"	43.40
" July 15 " " N. F. Burgess's	"	136.45
		$233.96
1881—Dec 21—By balance		$38.14

E. & O. E. CHAS. R. BISHOP.

Honolulu, Dec. 21, 1881.

The amount of $100 being due shows a balance of $61.86 to the credit of the Sailors' Home.

Rev. S. C. Damon, Chairman of the Executive Committee then read the following annual report, which we commend to the attention of our readers:

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

We have assembled to recognize the 27th Anniversary of an Institution, which was established more than a quarter of a century ago, for the benefit of seamen. It is confidently asserted that the original design of the Society and the "Home" has not been departed from, although other classes in the community have enjoyed its benefits. With the change in the business and commercial affairs of Honolulu, a change has taken place among those resorting to the "Home."

The "Home" naturally comes to be a resort for strangers, of various nationalities, passing through Honolulu. It is now "The Strangers' Rest," a name given to a class of "homes" established in Liverpool, London and other European cities. While seamen have resorted hither as in former years, (of their own free will, or sent hither by Consuls,) strangers — Norwegians, Portuguese, South Sea Islanders and other nationalities have here found a temporary home. These representatives of a dozen different nationalities and races, have found in Mr. and Mrs. Dunscombe, persons who have thoughtfully provided for their present necessities and sent them forward on the journey of life. From not a few of these kind words of thanksgiving have been returned, like the following, from an English sailor, who thus writes from Portland, Oregon, under date of Nov. 4th last: "About a month ago, you remember the barque *Glengaba* coming to Honolulu. I am the apprentice that came to the Reading Room, to whom you gave tracts; the Bible was brought up from the bottom of my chest, and I began to think of 'olden times.' I shall ever bless God that took me to Honolulu."

Mr. Dunscombe is constantly receiving similar letters from seamen and laborers, passing through Honolulu to the various plantations on the Islands. Scarcely a day passes that the keeper of the "Home" is not assisting some stranger newly arrived, onward to his future home on other Islands or distant part of the world. Hence I am confident in asserting, that the Honolulu Sailors' Home, with its "lodgings," "Reading Room," "Bible and Tract Depository" and other elements of moral good, is now accomplishing the grand object of its original design under the reign of Kamehameha III, and which has been continued under his successors to the present time. The "Home" has been a centre from whence has emanated good to both the bodies and souls of hundreds and thousands.

In the management of the establishment, it has been so carefully conducted, that since 1874, the public has not been called upon to contribute one dollar for its support. There has been a small balance in the treasury, at the end of each year as follows: $8.00 in 1874, $1.81 in 1875, $63.75 in 1876, $3.31 in 1877, $59.53 in 1878, $85.82 in 1879, and for 1880 and 1881 it will appear that the "Home" is still solvent.

The time has come when some important repairs are absolutely needed, and the main building needs repainting. It is to be hoped the Trustees at this annual meeting will take the necessary steps to carry out this measure.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee in making this annual report, desires to express his acknowledgments to all patrons and supporters of this establishment, which he has endeavored most carefully to guard and watch over for more than a quarter of a century. I do not think, I could have more faithfully looked out for its welfare, or guarded its interest, if it had been my own property from which I was deriving an annual income of substantial pecuniary support, or emolument.

S. C. DAMON,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

Honolulu, Dec. 23, 1881.

In place of the retiring trustees the following gentlemen were elected by ballot to serve for a term of three years: E. O. Hall, S. C. Damon, J. C. Glade, B. F. Dillingham, H. May, A. S. Cleghorn; to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. G. Dickson, C. M. Cooke was duly elected.

After the adjournment of the meeting of the Sailors' Home Society, a meeting of the Board of Trustees was called to order by the President, S. N. Castle. The minutes of the last meeting being read and approved, the election of officers of the Board by ballot was proceeded with which resulted as follows: S. N. Castle, President; C. R. Bishop, Treasurer; F. A. Schaefer, Secretary; Executive Committee, Rev. S. C. Damon, E. O. Hall, P. C. Jones, Jr.

The Trustees inspected the entire building and found the same well kept, but needing repairs. It was therefore on motion carried that the Executive Committee be authorized to spend a sum not to exceed $300, for repairs and to devise ways and means for procuring the necessary funds. No doubt the community will respond to a call made on them for as useful an institution as the Sailors' Home has proved to be for a term of twenty-seven years.

THE REV. F. A. BECKWITH.—This gentleman is a son of Rev. Dr. Beckwith of San Francisco. He is a graduate of Yale College, studied theology at New York Theological Seminary, and in Europe. He was ordained on the 4th of last month, at Santa Barbara, southern California; Sermon, by Rev. Dr. Warren. The other parts were as follows: Ordaining prayer, Rev. Geo. B. Tolman; Right hand of Fellowship, Rev. S. R. Weldon; Charge to the Pastor, Rev. E. G. Beckwith, D. D.; Address to the People, Rev. C. J. Hutchins.

Places of Worship.

SEAMEN'S BETHEL—Rev. S. C. Damon, Chaplain, King street, near the Sailors' Home. Preaching at 11 A. M. Seats free. Sabbath School before the morning service. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

FORT STREET CHURCH — Corner of Fort and Beretania streets. Preaching on Sundays at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 10 A. M.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH—Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, D. D.; Clergy, Rev. Mr. Blackburne, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, St. Andrew's Temporary Cathedral, Beretania street, opposite the Hotel. English services on Sundays at 6½ and 11 A. M., and 2½ and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at the Clergy House at 10 A. M.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH—Rev. H. H. Parker, Pastor, King street, above the Palace. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 A. M. Sabbath school at 10 A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock, alternating with Kaumakapili. District meetings in various chapels at 3.30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7½ P. M.

KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH—Rev. M. Kuaea, Pastor, Beretania street, near Nuuanu. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 10½ A. M. Sabbath school at 9½ A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock, alternating with Kawaiahao. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7½ P. M.

CHINESE CHURCH—Mr. Sit Moon, acting pastor, on Fort street, above Beretania. Services in Chinese language every Sunday morning, at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. every Sabbath morning, and at 2½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 7½ P. M. every Wednesday evening. Singing School at 6½ P. M. every Friday evening.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—Under the charge of Rt. Rev. Bishop Maigret, assisted by Rev. Father Hermann; Fort street, near Beretania. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ROBT. LEWERS. C. M. COOKE.

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ANNUAL INCOME.....	8,000,000
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Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu.

Pure religion and undefiled before God, the Father, is this:
To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep one's self unspotted from the world.

THIS PAGE IS

Edited by a Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

The Association held its monthly meeting at the Lyceum on Thursday evening, Dec. 13th, Vice-President Thrum in the Chair.

The attendance was good and indicated a growing interest in our work.

Mr. Frank Damon gave a very encouraging report of the work among the Chinese. He is devoting much of his time to acquiring the language, having as teacher, a colporter employed by the Association.

Upon recommendation of the Committee on Prayer Meetings it was unanimously voted to return to the old hour—Sabbath evening at 6:45 at the vestry of Fort Street Church.

The Employment Committee has secured, as far as possible, situations for those who have applied.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting have purchased a lot on the corner of Hotel and Alakea streets. They hope to begin the new building at an early date. The amount subscribed to date amounts to $12,935 and subscribers are requested to pay in one-half of their subscriptions within the next thirty days. The Chairman of the Committee on Charter, Judge A. F. Judd, submitted a charter, which, with slight alterations as it was read section by section, was approved by the Society and will be brought before the Privy Council at its first meeting.

The Committee on revision of the Constitution was prepared to report, but it was deemed expedient to hold a special meeting on Thursday evening, Dec. 29th, for its consideration.

At the special meeting on Thursday evening Dec. 29th, a majority and minority report of the Committee on revision of the Constitution was presented. A lengthy discussion followed, and it being manifest that no decision could be reached in the matter, both reports were placed in the hands of a new Committee consisting of Messrs. Pratt, Judd and Atherton, to revise and report at the meeting in January.

☞ We issue, with this Month's FRIEND, a Chinese Supplement, the first of our quarterly Supplements for '82. Our desire is to spread before our readers a candid and fair exhibit of the Evangelistic work now in progress among the Chinese on these Islands, and in their native country. The indications are unmistakable that the inhabitants of China and those of European origin, are to be brought into more and more intimate relationship. This mingling cannot be avoided, and hence it is of immense importance that members of these opposite types of civilization should understand each other.

We believe the method of intercourse should be based upon the principles of christian love. We could wish our readers had been present, as we were, last Sabbath afternoon at the Chinese Church, and witnessed more than 100 Chinese taught by 40 and more ladies, gentlemen and children, the rudiments of the English language, and the simple principles of christianity. The recitations, readings and singing indicated progress in the right direction. We believe this is the proper method of solving the much-discussed and vexed Chinese question. It is the way to avoid or overcome the sharp antagonism of race-prejudice, so alarmingly apparent in California.

This method is precisely carrying out the principle, that General Armstrong is endeavoring to practice and develop upon a larger and broader scale in the United States between those of African, Indian and Anglo-Saxon origin. The General has ever acknowledged that he acquired his first lessons in this grand undertaking while witnessing the labors of his father and other Missionaries in their treatment of Hawaiians. Now the Chinese form another element in the problem of races being worked out on the Hawaiian Islands. Hereafter we shall have more to offer upon this vital question in the harmonization of conflicting races and nationalities.

We would merely add, that this method, if successful, is to contribute most essentially to the upbuilding and supporting the Hawaiian Government in its rule over so many nationalities, now seeking homes on these Islands of the sea.

"The Chinaman is the New Englander of the Pacific"

"In his energy and pluck. The Chinaman of the Northern part of the Empire does not emigrate. Though he is poor, he prefers his mud hut and his asssociations, to foreign lands; no inducements so far, have brought him out of his home. The Southern Chinese, living along the coast, in the vicinity of Canton, are the people who emigrate. All who have left are, however but a fraction of the people in one province. California holds 75,000 of these people, Australia, perhaps, as many more. What are these numbers to the 40,000,000 of one province alone in South China?"

"The father, while living, is the head of the family, and the profoundest respect is paid to him till he dies. If a Chinaman has money, he would starve himself just as quickly as he would allow his father to go without support. Of the thousands of poor "coolies" or laborers, who have gone from China to the Hawaiian Islands, to work on sugar plantations at eight dollars per month, the majority remit moneyto their parents; so a missionary in Hong Kong told me; much of it went through his hands."—*Southern Workman. W. N. Armstrong Esq.*

Week Of Prayer: 1882.

The Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance recommend the following programma for the several days of the Annual Week of Prayer:

Sunday, Jan. 1.—Subject for discourse: "Renewed Consecration."

Monday, Jan. 2.—Thanksgiving for the blessings, temporal and spiritual, of the past year, and prayer for their continuance.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.—Humiliation and confession on account of individual, social and national sins.

Wednesday, Jan, 4.—Prayer for the blessing of God on His Church and His Word.

Thursday, Jan. 5.—Prayer for the young and all agencies for Christian training.

Friday, Jan. 6.—Prayer for the universal prevalence of peace and righteousness.

Saturday Jan. 7.—Prayer for Christian Missions, the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and the conversion of the world.

MR. HALLENBECK.—Intelligence of the Evangelist's labours have been reported at various places on the Coast and at Cedar Rapids in Iowa. By the steamer's Mail, it was the privilege of the Editor, to receive a letter from him, dated in Brooklyn N. Y. where he had safely arrived, and was spending a few days among his family friends in his early home, to which he so frequently referred in his addresses. From his letter we quote as follows: "It does my heart good to hear that the work is still going forward in Honolulu. My prayer is that it may go forward until it shall permeate those Islands, and all from the least unto the greatest, have formed relationships with our Blessed Redeemer, and knowledge of his loving power. God gave us the blessing last summer, which I believe was the results of the labor of those dear old fathers and mothers in Israel, who went to those islands many long years ago, and carried the gospel to that people. In all those years they have been sowing and reaping, and last summer He gave them a general harvest-time and days of rejoicing. We have a great God and he is able to do great things. Have been hard at work since I left the Islands, and shall return next week to Sacramento, and join Messrs. Whittle and McGanahan and work with them on the Coast this winter, as I did with Messrs. Moody and Sankey last winter. I may be called to England, but I prefer to remain on this side. They have more workers there than we have here, I think of you all and pray for you oftetn, especially the young disciples."